

JAPAN'S DEMAND ON GERMANY STIRS STATE DEPARTMENT;  
U. S. TO PROTECT CHINA'S INTEGRITY; FRENCH WIN AT DINANTFRENCH CLAIM VICTORY OVER  
GERMANS AT DINANT, ON MEUSE

Official Bulletin Discloses for First Time Position of the Allies in Belgium; Kaiser's Forces Driven Back Four Miles; Hundreds of Horses Captured.

ARTILLERY BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY AT  
3 MILES' DISTANCE; FRENCH FIRE DEADLY

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The war office today announced a victory for the French arms at Dinant, Belgium, which discloses for the first time the exact location of the French allies in Belgium.

Sharp fighting took place on the right bank of the Meuse, where the German forces, composed of infantry, supported by cavalry and rapid fire guns, were forced to retreat in disorder. Hundreds of the Uhlan's horses were captured in the engagement, which was marked by a display of brilliant courage on the part of the French.

The Bavarian forces, according to the same war office statement, have been pushed back across the border to German territory, losing every position they had gained previously in this vicinity.

Fighting also is reported to the southward along the Franco-German border. The French are reported to have recaptured Blamont, Cirey and Thann.

Reports Dinant Victory.

London, Aug. 16.—An Exchange telegraph special from Paris says the French won an important victory at Dinant today. The message says:

"The Germans attacked Dinant, their forces comprising a division of cavalry supported by a body of infantry with mitrailleuses. Our cavalry drove them back in disorder on the right bank of the Meuse, and during the pursuit captured many hundreds of Uhlan's horses, which were immediately sent to the rear to serve as remounts for our cavalry."

"The fine spirit of our troops has roused the Belgians to enthusiasm as has our success before Cirey where the Bavarians have been driven still further back. The positions which we have occupied are a good distance over the frontier."

(By Special Correspondent the London Times and The Washington Herald.)  
Namur, Belgium, Aug. 16.—From 5 o'clock this morning until 5 o'clock this evening there was an engagement between the French and Germans at Dinant, eighteen miles south of Namur on the Meuse River. I had the good fortune to witness it by the side of the French troops.

By 5 o'clock tonight, when I had to leave for Brussels to send this dispatch, the French army had driven the Germans about four miles back from Dinant south to Rochefort and Givet, and were pursuing them all the time. The Germans opened the battle from the town itself on the left bank of the Meuse. A regiment of French infantry advancing from the south occupied the other side of the town, that is the right bank. It was principally an artillery duel at a distance of about three and one-half miles. The French had six batteries of six guns each, with heavier guns hidden behind a wood farther from the town. The French artillery fire seemed extraordinarily accurate. At least the Germans were forced repeatedly to change their position, gradually retiring, while the French never moved except to advance. Late in the afternoon the Germans were said to be in flight ten miles south of Dinant, pursued by French mounted rifles and infantry. The French are now said to occupy both sides of the river.

Brussels, Aug. 16.—It is stated officially that no important body of Germans was encountered today, and that the Belgian army was not in direct contact with the enemy at any point along the front. The general impression is that there has been a momentary halt in the German operations.

SOCIALIST REVOLT IN  
GERMANY IS REPORTED

London, Aug. 16.—A news agency dispatch from Rome reports a revolt of Socialists in Germany as a result of a wave of anger which swept over the country following the circulation of the report of the execution of Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist leader.

ENVOY QUITS LONDON.

London, Aug. 16.—Count Albert Mensdorff, the Austrian ambassador, has left London for Falmouth, en route to Vienna. He was accompanied by his staff and more than 300 Austrians. The count has been ambassador to the Court of St. James for twenty-five years.

TREASURE SHIP  
REACHES HARBOR

Cruiser Tennessee and Escort at Falmouth with Gold for Stranded.

CARRIED \$7,867,000

Federal Treasury Staff to Distribute Money Where Americans Are in Need.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Falmouth, England, Aug. 16.—The United States cruiser Tennessee, laden with gold for American refugees in Europe, arrived here this afternoon after a ten-day trip. She was accompanied by the cruiser North Carolina, which left Boston the day after she sailed from New York.

The Tennessee has \$7,867,000 on board, of which \$2,500,000 was appropriated by Congress for the relief of Americans touring in Europe, \$5,000,000 came from consolidated banks, and the rest being sums sent by private parties for the help of stranded friends and relatives. With the money came H. Percival Dodge, former American Minister to Honduras, Salvador, and Panama, who is special agent and has charge of the distribution of the relief fund.

Under Cruiser's Escort.

The Tennessee left New York on the night of August 6, and set out at a speed of twelve knots an hour for this port. Lieut. Commander E. P. Jessop is in command of the cruiser. The North Carolina, sent out to help the Tennessee in distributing the money, left Boston on the morning of August 7. Both ships met not far out from the American coast and proceeded together at the maximum speed of twelve knots until this port was reached.

A relief corps has also come on the Tennessee, and it will distribute the money at various consulates and embassies. The corps is composed of A. C. Miller, member of the Federal Reserve Board; Adrian H. Boole, of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Assistant Secretary of War Breckinridge; Capt. Bristol, of the Navy Department; Gen. Aleshire, of the War Department; Third Assistant Secretary of State Phillips, E. P. Bicknell, of the American Red Cross, and Robert Rose, of the State Department.

Aid for Stranded.

These men will go to various large towns in the war center and will aid stranded Americans with money and in other ways. Each will be provided with a certain sum and will be allowed to draw on the funds of the Tennessee until they are exhausted. Both the Tennessee and the North Carolina will carry the money to the various consulates, where the agents will take charge. The Tennessee carried an additional \$500,000 as pay for the United States army and naval officers stationed in Europe. Sums ranging from \$100 were also sent by persons all over the United States to aid friends and relatives in different parts of Europe.

The two cruisers will act in any capacity for the aid of stranded and needy Americans. Just what the first steps taken for this purpose will be are not as yet known.

BOMBS FROM FRENCH AEROS  
WRECK GERMAN HANGARS

Paris, Aug. 16.—French aviators flew over Metz and dropped bombs on hangars containing Zeppelin airships, it is announced by the war office. A number of Zeppelins are believed to have been destroyed.

HOLD FRENCH AND RUSSIAN  
CONSULS AT DANZIG

London, Aug. 16.—It is said at the French embassy today that the French and Russian consuls at Danzig, Germany, are being held in jail along with an attaché of the French consulate and thirty-two English and French citizens.

The British consul was released on Thursday.

EXPULSION OF  
GERMANS FROM MOROCCO

Paris, Aug. 16.—The French government has made official announcement that all the German and Austrian citizens have been expelled from Morocco.

FIGHT RAGES  
ALONG 250  
MILE FRONT

French Troops Win New Positions in Bruche Valley.

## BIG BATTLE IMMINENT

Government Warns Public to Be Ready for News of Engagement.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Aug. 16.—The French troops have taken several new positions, notably in the vicinity of Donon and the upper Bruche valley. They have retaken others which they had been forced to temporarily abandon, forcing the enemy to evacuate Blamont and Cirey. They have recaptured the town of Thann, in upper Alsace, which is just before Muelhausen, which in turn is certain to be soon recaptured. The Germans still hold the region around Brierley and Longwy.

Private advices from the front lead to the belief that what promises to be a decisive struggle is now being fought between the armies of the allies and the German army of the Meuse.

Public Told to Prepare.

An official communique has been issued advising the public to prepare for the receipt of news of a great battle which is now imminent. Owing to the vast numbers of men involved, amounting to several million, and the length of the battle front (250 miles), no definite results are expected for possibly a week or more. The public is asked to follow with coolness and intelligence the different phases of the operations.

Fighting was in progress all day between the French and German forces along the border of upper Alsace and lower Lorraine. According to the war office announcement, the French were victorious, although it is admitted, incidentally, that the Germans have entered French territory at the northern end of the Vosges range.

Battle at Avricourt.

The war office announces that the heights of Andel were occupied by the French after severe fighting, the Germans leaving many dead and wounded on the field when they retired. The French, according to the war office announcement, have greatly strengthened their position across the Vosges in German territory.

One of the war office bulletins says: "An engagement of some consequence was fought at Avricourt. The French were successful there and all along the line."

It is hinted that the French forces on the Alsatian and Lorraine frontiers have been reinforced by English troops. An official announcement of the war office declares that the offensive movement of the French army along the battle line extending from Sarrebourg, on the Franco-German frontier at Lunenburg, was continued today with great vigor. So precipitate was the German retreat before the French onslaught that at points it resolved itself into disorderly flight. Another German standard was left on the field and was captured by the French.

Forced to Retreat.

The fighting at Blamont and Cirey was a brilliant piece of work on the part of the French troops. On Friday evening a French division began the attack, the enemy being strongly entrenched before Blamont. Their advance guard was driven back. At daybreak the French took the offensive when again the infantry being supported by artillery. The action continued throughout the morning.

The German troops, which are believed to have consisted of a Bavarian army corps, then occupied the heights which command the districts to the north. The French, however, by a double flanking movement forced the Bavarians to retreat in the direction of Sarrebourg.

While it lasted the fighting was fierce and well conducted. The Germans suffered severe losses, not only in the defense of Blamont and Cirey, but also in the struggle on the heights.

The morris of the French troops is excellent, and the courage and good spirits of the wounded is especially noteworthy.

12 ARE DEAD  
AS BANDITS  
GIVE BATTLE

Fight in West Virginia Mountains Follows Payroll Murder.

## ONE MORE MAY DIE

Mine Company Recovers Loot. One Outlaw in Hands of Posse.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Devon, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Twelve men—five of them bandits—are dead tonight, and a sixth desperado is under arrest after a two-day battle in the mountains which resulted from the murder by the gang of bandits of three employees of the Glen Alum Fuel Company.

It was a matter of \$12,500.

Five men gave their lives and a sixth will die because they sold their souls to get the money; three—a physician, a bookkeeper and an electrician—died to protect the Glen Alum Fuel Company's property, four to avenge the deaths of the three and to uphold the majesty of the law.

The dead:

List of Dead.

Dr. W. D. Amick, physician for the Glen Alum Fuel Company.

Joseph Shuler, head bookkeeper for the company.

F. D. Johnson, Jr., head electrician for the company.

W. L. Burrell, a Baldwin-Feits detective.

John Belcher, a former justice of the peace.

A Hungarian member of the posse, name unknown.

Five unidentified bandits.

On Friday afternoon Amick, Johnson and Shuler were on their way to Glen Alum with \$12,500 for the miners' payroll. They were attacked by the six bandits and killed.

The bandits made for the mountains, and yesterday were found fortified in an impenetrable cave, a natural fortress in the wilderness of the Ben Creek region.

The fight ended today, when, from the shadow of the cave where the bandits had successfully resisted capture, there came a little puff of smoke from a charge of nitroglycerin that had been fired to dislodge them by destroying the cave.

With the smoke disappeared the dreams of the desperados, who had hoped to beat Fate.

Wait a Minute.

Five slinking forms stole from the cave and from behind trees, logs, and rocks there came other wisps of smoke—these from the rifles of mountaineers.

Five forms dropped to the ground, twisting and kicking, their faces distorted with the fear and certainty of death. The posse had waited on the mountain

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POPE PIUS ORDERED TO  
TAKE COMPLETE REST

Pontiff, Slightly Worse, Suspends Audiences and Is Confined to His Bed.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Rome, Aug. 16.—Pope Pius, who has been suffering from gouty attacks and the intense heat, has been ordered to bed for a complete rest by Dr. Marchisava. The attending physician ordered all audiences by the Pope suspended.

His Holiness has not been well for several days and he has been suffering from a depression of spirits because of the European war situation. His condition today was slightly worse.

Austrian Army Draws Near  
Belgium to Join Germans

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Amsterdam, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Maastricht, Holland, tonight states that the Austrian-Hungarian troops arrived at Aix la Chapelle, near the Belgian border, today.

SHOT WIRELESS PLANTS.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Montreal, Quebec, Aug. 16.—All amateur wireless plants in Montreal have been closed by the authorities and the apparatus taken apart. This is to prevent official messages from being intercepted and the dissemination of false information.

JAPAN IN ULTIMATUM DEMANDS  
THAT GERMANY QUIT FAR EASTWOULD PROTECT  
FAR EAST PORTS

U. S. May Appeal to London and Tokyo on Behalf of China's Integrity.

## WHERE INTERESTS LIE

Prediction Made that Germany May Seek Sympathy Against Oriental Ambitions.

Washington yesterday had reason to accept as substantially correct reports that Japan has taken steps preliminary to making war upon Germany.

For several days the conviction has been rapidly growing that the immediate future would find Japan taking a hand in the conflict among the powers and that her first blow would be struck at Germany.

Consequently, yesterday's reports that Japan has demanded the withdrawal of German warships from Kiau-Chau, the stronghold of Germany in China, occasioned no surprise here.

There is no doubt but that Washington views the ominous outlook in the Far East with extreme gravity and considers the prospect opened up by the reported action of Japan as quite as serious, if not the most serious, event that has yet occurred in relation to the interests of the United States.

Integrity of China.

It would occasion no surprise if it were found that the reported intentions of Japan were the cause of the United States government moving actively in the situation and becoming a participant in the discussions which must necessarily ensue. This government already has an adequate excuse for making representations to the Japanese regarding the status of the Far East, as the Chinese government has suggested that it take action looking to the virtual neutralization of China in the present great conflict.

Ambassador China conferred with Secretary of State Bryan Saturday, about which the most absolute secrecy is maintained. It was followed later in the day by a visit of the Russian Ambassador to the State Department, and, whether rightly or not, the two conferences are in general opinion here linked with the threatening situation in the Far East.

If the United States government takes any step looking toward either the prevention of hostilities in the Far East or toward the preservation of Chinese neutrality and territorial integrity, it is considered probable that the issue will be virtually decided in London. It is taken for granted that every move upon the part of Japan is being made at the inspiration and request of the London foreign office. Consequently, it is in London to which the United States must appeal if it hopes to accomplish anything in the Far East.

It is believed that if Japan is to enter the arena it is because Great Britain has decided that she must strive to crush Germany on all sides, and that she has therefore asked Japan, under the terms of her treaty of alliance, to assist in settling the German fate.

Exemption of Treaty Ports.

The exemption of the treaty ports from hostilities has been regarded as the proper objects of disinterested action by the United States. An agreement among the belligerents to leave China undisturbed would unquestionably be most gratefully received at Peking.

Japan has taken pains to point out that her people have not forgotten how they were robbed of the fruits of their victory over China, in 1894, by the deliberate intervention of the German Emperor, which delayed for ten years Japanese ownership of Korea. "We have fought the Russian, and can be good friends with him," say Japanese. "We do not blame the French for any past misunderstanding. The British are our allies. But we can neither forget nor forgive what Germany did."

Statements such as these, coupled with the knowledge of Japanese ambitions in the Far East, and her commercial rivalry with Germany, have made it clear to observers that only a word from London is needed to unleash the forces of the Mikado against the Germans.

First Objective.

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Evacuation of Kiau-Chau by September 15 and  
Withdrawal of Warships Terms of Peace  
Insisted Upon—Answer Must Be  
Made by Next Sunday.REFUSAL ANTICIPATED AND WAR MEASURES  
PLANNED; PLEDGE THE INTEGRITY OF CHINA

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Tokyo, Aug. 16.—Japan today sent an ultimatum to Germany demanding the evacuation of Kiau-Chau and the withdrawal of all German warships from the Far East. The ultimatum expires next Sunday.

Following the announcement that Japan had served an ultimatum on Germany, Takaaki Kato, the Japanese minister of foreign affairs, called upon George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador. It is supposed that he gave assurances that, in the event of a declaration of war, Japan would safeguard the integrity of China, and that American interests would be protected.

It is the desire of the American government that, in the event of war in the Orient, that China shall not suffer a loss of territory.

Text of Ultimatum.

Here is the ultimatum delivered to Germany:

"We consider it highly important and necessary in the present situation to take measures to remove the causes of all disturbances of the peace in the Far East and to safeguard the general interests as contemplated by the agreement of alliance between Japan and Great Britain."

"In order to secure a firm and enduring peace in Eastern Asia, the establishment of which is the aim of the said agreement, the Imperial Japanese government sincerely believes it to be its duty to give advice to the Imperial German government to carry out the following propositions:

"First, to withdraw from Japanese and Chinese waters German men-of-war and armed vessels of all kinds and to disarm at once those that cannot be withdrawn."

"Second, to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiau-Chau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China."

"The Imperial Japanese government announces at the same time, that in the event of not receiving, by noon on August 23, 1914, an answer from the Imperial German government, signifying its unconditional acceptance of the above advice offered by the Imperial Japanese government, Japan will be deemed to take such action as she may deem necessary to meet the situation."

Experts Denance.

That the Japanese war office expects the terms of the ultimatum will not be complied with is indicated by the issuance of a summons to all newspapers to appear this afternoon at 1 o'clock to receive instructions in regard to the publication of news "in the event of a state of war coming into force."

An inspired statement relative to Japan's position, supplementing the official note to Germany conveys the idea that Japan expects its inability to remain neutral, but cites the fact that Great Britain, Japan's ally, has been compelled to defend herself against the aggression of Germany; that Germany is preparing day and night at Kiau-Chau, where it is storing provisions, and that it is seizing English ships and patrolling generally the waters of Eastern Asia, much to the detriment of commerce.

These activities of the Germans have greatly disturbed the peace of the Far East generally, Japan contends. Therefore, after frankly and fully conferring with her ally, she has found herself compelled to send an ultimatum to Germany.

Footnote in Orient.

The acquisition of Kiau-Chau by Germany gave German trade and commerce its first firm foothold in the Orient. The growth of the Teutonic influence in China was highly displeasing to Japan, and the Japanese have been trying by every means known to diplomacy to overcome it and oust the Germans from Chinese territory.

Kiau-Chau is a walled city on the south coast of the peninsula of Han-Tung, near the head of the Kiau-Chau Bay.

After Germany secured Kiau-Chau she made it into a protectorate.

The population is about 120,000 Chinese and about 6,000 Europeans.

The city is not large but the suburbs are extensive. The port of Kiau-Chau was Taputu, thirteen miles from the bombardment did little damage.

Black Sea Fleet Seeks Way Through Dardanelles

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Copenhagen, Aug. 16.—Russia has demanded that Turkey give unrestricted passage through the Dardanelles to the Russian Black Sea fleet, according to the newspaper Politikon.

GERMAN SHIPS BOMBARD TOWN ON RALITIC COAST

St. Petersburg, Aug. 16.—Two German torpedo boat destroyers have bombarded Polangen on the Baltic Coast, but the bombardment did little damage.

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